

Genomic Characterization of Rift Valley Fever Virus, South Africa, 2018

Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Primers used for amplification and sequencing of the Rift Valley Fever virus genomes, South Africa, 2018.

Name	Segment, amplicon (binding site)	Sequence (5'-3')
Primers used during amplification and sequencing		
RVF-LA-F	Large, amplicon A (1–17)	acacaaggcgcccaatc
RVF-LA-R	Large, amplicon A (2182–2163)	GGCTCACCTGCTATTCTCTG
RVF-LB-F	Large, amplicon B (2040–2059)	ATCATGGAGGGCTTGTCTC
RVF-LB-R	Large, amplicon B (3404–3384)	CTACTATCATCTGATCCTTGC
RVF-LC-F*	Large, amplicon C (4216–4233)	ggtgttgtgtcatatttg
RVF-LC-R	Large, amplicon C (6372–6352)	acacaagaccgccccatattg
RVF-LH-F	Large, amplicon H (3018–3037)	GCTATGTGAGTTCACCTCTC
RVF-LH-R*	Large, amplicon H (4590–4570)	gtgtgagcttagagtgcttc
RVF-MD-F	Medium, amplicon D (1–15)	acacaagacgggtgc
RVF-MD-R*	Medium, amplicon D (1342–1326)	cctgaccatttagcatg
RVF-ME-F*	Medium, amplicon E (771–790)	ccaaatgactaccaggtcagc
RVF-ME-R	Medium, amplicon E (2284–2264)	GATAGCTCACTTGAGACAGTT
RVF-MF-F	Medium, amplicon F (1714–1732)	ATGGCTGCATACTGTGTGC
RVF-MF-R	Medium, amplicon F (3885–3870)	cacaaagaccgggtgc
RVF-SG-F*	Small, amplicon G (1–22)	acacaagctccctagagatac
RVF-SG-R*	Small, amplicon G (1693–1677)	acacaagacccttagtgc
Primers used only for sequencing		
RVF-LA-SF	Large, amplicon A (664–682)	AGACTGAGAGAGAGTTGCT
RVF-LA-SR	Large, amplicon A (874–855)	TCATCCCTTCAGCAAAGAA
RVF-LC-SF	Large, amplicon C (5587–5606)	GCATCAGACAATGATCTAG
RVF-LC-SR	Large, amplicon C (5744–5725)	tacatatctcaaggatggc
RVF-MD-S	Medium, amplicon D (690–672)	ctttgcattgtatgtgtc
RVF-MF-SF1	Medium, amplicon F (2412–2431)	GCAGAGTTTCATTGTTGG
RVF-MF-SF2	Medium, amplicon F (3021–3040)	GCTTTCTCAAGGGCTCTGT
RVF-SG-SF	Small, amplicon G (762–781)	CTCCAATCCCAGATGTTGAG
RVF-SG-SR	Small, amplicon G (1025–1007)	agccatgagaagaggagag

*Published primers (1).

Appendix Table 2. Sequence differences between viruses RV2613–1/RSA/2018, RV2613–2/RSA/2018 and RV2613–3/RSA/2018, and other Rift Valley fever viruses with complete genome sequences available in GenBank.*

Closest related isolates		Species; location	No. differences, segment L (%)	No. differences, segment M (%)	No. differences, segment S (%)
Isolate	Year isolated				
RV2613/RSA/2018	2018	Ovine; Jacobsdal, FS, RSA	0	2–5 nt (0.05–0.13)	1 nt(0.06)
BIM-01/2016	2016	Human; Beijing, China	30 nt (0.47)	22–26 nt (0.57–0.67)	7–8 nt(0.41–0.47)
RVFBJ01/2016	2016	Cell culture isolate of BIM-01_2016	29 nt (0.45)	24–28 nt (0.62–0.73)	7–8 nt(0.41–0.47)
Kakamas-09	2009	Ovine; Kakamas, NC, RSA	103 nt (1.61)	78–82 nt (2.01–2.11)	29–30 nt (1.72–1.78)
Entebbe-44	1944	Mosquito; Entebbe, Uganda	167 nt (2.62)	116–120 nt (2.05–2.12)	44–45 nt (2.60–2.66)
Ken Rintoul-57	1951	Ovine; Kenya	210 nt (3.29)	129–130 nt (3.33–3.43)	40–41 nt (2.36–2.42)

*FS, Free State Province; NC, Northern Cape Province; nt: nucleotide; RSA, Republic of South Africa.

Reference

1. Grobbelaar AA, Weyer J, Leman PA, Kemp A, Paweska JT, Swanepoel R. Molecular epidemiology of Rift Valley fever virus. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2011;17:2270–6.
<https://doi.org/10.3201/eid1712.111035>